FI'NOCHIO. *n. ſ.* See FENNEL, of which plant it is a ſpecies.

FI'PPLE. *n. ſ.* [from *fibula*, Latin.] A ſtopper.

You muſt know, that in recorders, which go with a gentle breath, the concave of the pipe, were it not for the *fipple* that ſtraitneth the air, much more than the ſimple concave, would yield no ſound. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

FIR. *n. ſ.* [*fyrr*, Welſh; ꝼyrꝼ, Saxon; *fyr*, Daniſh.] The tree of which deal-boards are made.

It is ever green: the leaves are ſingle, and for the moſt part produced on every ſide of the branches: the male flowers, or catkins, are placed at remote diſtances from the fruit on the ſame tree. The ſeeds are propagated on cones, which are ſquamoſe. See PINE-TREE. *Miller.*

He covered the floor of the houſe with planks of *fir.* 1 *Kings.*

The 'ſpiring *fir* and ſtately box adorn. *Pope.*

FIRE. *n. ſ.* [fyr, Saxon; *feuer*, German.]

1. The igneous element.
2. Any thing burning.

A little *fire* is quickly trodden out,
Which, being ſuffer'd, rivers cannot quench. *Shakeſ. H.* VI.

Where two raging *fires* meet together,
They do conſume the thing that feeds their fury. *Shakeſp.*

So contraries on Etna's top conſpire;
Here hoary froſts, and by them breaks out *fire.* *Cowley.*

3. A conflagration of towns or countries.

There is another liberality to the citizens, who had ſuffered damage by a great *fire.* *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Though ſafe thou think'ſt thy treaſure lies,
Conceal'd in cheſts from human eyes,
A *fire* may come, and it may be
Bury'd, my friend, as far from thee. *Granville.*

4. Flame; light; luſtre.

Stars, hide your *fires!*
Let not night ſee my black and deep deſires! *Shakeſ. Mach.*

5. Torture by burning.

Did Shadrach's zeal my glowing breaſt inſpire,
To weary tortures, and rejoice in *fire?* *Prior.*

6. The puniſhment of the damned.

Who among us ſhall dwell with the devouring *fire?* Who among us ſhall dwell with everlaſting burnings? *Iſa.* xxxiii.

7. Any thing provoking; any thing that inflames the paſſions.

What *fire* is in my ears? Can this be true?
Stand I condemn'd for pride and ſcorn ſo much? *Shakeſp.*

8. Ardour of temper; violence of paſſion.

He had *fire* in his temper, and a German bluntneſs; and, upon provocations, might ſtrain a phraſe. *Atterbury.*

9. Livelineſs of imagination; vigour of fancy; intellectual activity; force of expreſſion; ſpirit of ſentiment.

Nor can the ſnow that age does ſhed
Upon thy rev'rend head,
Quench or allay the noble *fire* within,
But all that youth can be thou art. *Cowley.*

They have no notion of life and *fire* in fancy and in words, and any thing that is juſt in grammar and in meaſure is good oratory and poetry to them. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

He brings
The reaſoner's weapons and the poet's *fire.* *Blackmore.*

Exact Racin, and Corneille's noble *fire,*
Taught us that France had ſomething to admire. *Pope.*

The bold Longinus all the nine inſpire,
And warm the critick with a poet's *fire.* *Pope.*

Oh may ſome ſpark of your celeſtial *fire,*
The laſt, the meaneſt of your ſons inſpire. *Pope.*

10. The paſſion of love.

Love various hearts does variouſly inſpire,
It ſtirs in gentle boſoms gentle *fire,*
Like that of incenſe on the altar laid;
But raging flames tempeſtuous ſouls invade;
A *fire* which every windy paſſion blows,
With pride it mounts, and with revenge it glows. *Dryden.*

The *fire* of love in youthful blood,
Like what is kindled in bruſh-wood,
But for a moment burns. *Shadwell.*

The god of love retires;
Dim are his torches, and extinct his *fires.* *Pope.*

New charms ſhall ſtill increaſe deſire,
And time's ſwift wing ſhall fan the *fire.* *Moore's Fables.*

11. Eruptions or impoſthumations: as, St. Anthony's *fire.*
12. *To ſet* FIRE *on*, or *ſet on* FIRE. To kindle; to inflame.

Hermoſilla courageouſly ſet upon the horſemen, and ſet *fire* alſo upon the ſtables where the Turks horſes ſtood. *Knolles.*

He that ſet a *fire* on a plane-tree to ſpite his neighbour, and the plane-tree ſet on his neighbour's houſe, is bound to pay all the loſs, becauſe it did all riſe from his own ill intention. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

FI'REARMS. *n. ſ.* [*fire* and *arms.*] Arms which owe their efficacy to fire; guns.

Nor had they ammunition to ſupply their few *firearms:* horſes they had, and officers they had, which made all their ſhew. *Clarendon, b.* ii.

Before the uſe of *firearms* there was infinitely more ſcope for perſonal valour than in the modern battles. *Pope.*

FI'REBALL. *ſ. n.* [*fire* and *ball.*] Grenado; ball filled with combuſtibles, and burſting where it is thrown.

Judge of thoſe inſolent boaſts of conſcience, which, like ſo many *fireballs*, or mouth grenadoes, are thrown at our church. *South's Sermons.*

The ſame great man hath ſworn to make us ſwallow his coin in *fireballs.* *Swift.*

FI'REBRUSH. *n. ſ.* [*fire* and *bruſh.*] The bruſh which hangs by the fire to ſweep the hearth.

When you are ordered to ſtir up the fire, clean away the aſhes from betwixt the bars with the *firebruſh.* *Swift.*

FI'REDRAKE. *n. ſ.* [*fire* and *drake.*] A fiery ſerpent: I ſuppoſe the preſter.

By the hiſſing of the ſnake,
The ruſtling of the *firedrake,*
I charge thee thou this place forſake,
Nor of queen Mab be prattling. *Drayton's Nymphia.*

FI'RENEW. *adj.* [*fire* and *new.*] New from the forge; new from the melting-houſe.

Armado is a moſt illuſtrious wight,
A man of *firenew* words, faſhion's own knight. *Shakeſp.*

Some excellent jeſts, *firenew* from the mint. *Shakeſpeare.*

Upon the wedding-day I put myſelf, according to cuſtom, in another ſuit *firenew*, with ſilver buttons to it. *Addiſ. Guard.*

FI'REPAN. *n. ſ.* [*fire* and *pan.*] Veſſel of metal to carry fire.

His *firepans*, and all the veſſels thereof, thou ſhalt make of braſs. *Ex.* xxvii. 3.

Pour of it upon a *firepan* well heated, as they do roſe-water and vinegar. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

FI'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *fire.*] An incendiary.

Others burned Mouſſel, and the reſt marched as a guard for defence of theſe *firers.* *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

FI'RESIDE. *n. ſ.* [*fire* and *ſide.*] The hearth; the chimney; the focus.

My judgment is, that they ought all to be deſpiſed, and ought to ſerve but for Winter talk by the *fireſide.* *Bacon.*

By his *fireſide* he ſtarts the hare,
And turns her in his wicker chair:
His feet, however lame, you find,
Have got the better of his mind. *Prior.*

What art thou aſking of them, after all? Only to ſit quietly at thy own *fireſide.* *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of John Bull.*

FI'RESTICK. *n. ſ.* [*fire* and *ſtick.*] A lighted ſtick or brand.

Children, when they play with *freſticks*, move and whirle them round ſo faſt, that the motion will cozen their eyes, and repreſent an entire circle of fire to them. *Digby on Bodies.*

FI'REWORK. *n. ſ.* [*fire* and *work.*] Shows of fire; pyrotechnical performances.

The king would have me preſent the princeſs with ſome delightful oſtentation, or pageant, or antick, or *firework.* *Shak.*

We repreſent alſo ordnance, and new mixtures of gunpowder, wildfires burning in water and unquenchable; and alſo *fireworks* of all variety. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

The ancients were imperfect in the doctrine of meteors, by their ignorance of gunpowder and *fireworks.* *Brown.*

In *fireworks* give him leave to vent his ſpite;
Thoſe are the only ſerpents he can write. *Dryden.*

One companion propoſed a ſubject for a *firework*, which he thought would be very amuſing. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

Their *fireworks* are made up in paper. *Tatler*, N°. 88.

To FIRE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſet on fire; to kindle.

They ſpoiled many parts of the city, and *fired* the houſes of thoſe whom they eſteemed not to be their friends; but the rage of the fire was at firſt hindered, and then appeaſed by the fall of a ſudden ſhower of rain. *Hayward.*

The breathleſs body, thus bewail'd, they lay,
And *fire* the pile. *Dryden.*

A ſecond Paris, diff'ring but in name,
Shall *fire* his country with a ſecond flame. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. To inflame the paſſions; to animate.

Yet, if deſire of fame, and thirſt of pow'r,
A beauteous princeſs, with a crown in dow'r,
So *fire* your mind, in arms aſſert your right. *Dryden.*

3. To drive by fire.

He that parts us, ſhall bring a brand from heav'n
And *fire* us hence. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

To FIRE. *v. n.*

1. To take fire; to be kindled.
2. To be inflamed with paſſion.
3. To diſcharge any firearms.

FIREBRA'ND. *n. ſ.* [*fire* and *brand.*]

1. A piece of wood kindled.

I have eaſed my father-in-law of a *firebrand*, to ſet my own houſe in a flame. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. An incendiary; one who inflames factions; one who cauſes miſchief.

Troy muſt not be, nor goodly Ilion ſtand;
Our *firebrand* brother, Paris, burns us all. *Shakeſpeare.*

He ſent Surrey with a competent power againſt the rebels, who fought with the principal band of them, and defeated them, and took alive John Chamber, their *firebrand.* *Bacon.*

FI'RECROSS.

FI'RECROSS. *n. ſ.* [*fire* and *croſs.*] A token in Scotland for the nation to take arms: the ends thereof burnt black, and in ſome parts ſmeared with blood. It is carried like lightning from one place to another. Upon refuſal to ſend it forward, or to riſe, the laſt perſon who has it ſhoots the other dead.

He ſent his heralds through all parts of the realm, and commanded the *firecroſs* to be carried; namely, two firebrands ſet in faſhion of a croſs, and pitched upon the point of a ſpear. *Haywood.*

FI'RELOCK. *n. ſ.* [*fire* and *lock.*] A ſoldier's gun; a gun diſcharged by ſtriking ſteel with flint.

Prime all your *firelocks*, faſten well the ſtake. *Gay.*

FI'REMAN. *n. ſ.* [*fire* and *man.*]

1. One who is employed to extinguiſh burning houſes.

The *fireman* ſweats beneath his crooked arms;
A leathern caſque his vent'rous head defends,
Boldly he climbs where thickeſt ſmoke aſcends. *Gay.*

2. A man of violent paſſions.

I had laſt night the fate to drink a bottle with two of theſe *firemen.* *Tatler*, N°. 61.

FI'REPAN *n. ſ.* [*fire* and *pan.*]

1. A pan for holding fire.
2. [In a gun.] The receptacle for the priming powder.

FI'RESHIP. *n. ſ.* [*fire* and *ſhip.*] A ſhip filled with combuſtible matter to fire the veſſels of the enemy.

Our men bravely quitted themſelves of the *fireſhip*, by cutting the ſpritſail tackle. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

FI'RESHOVEL. *n. ſ.* [*fire* and *ſhovel.*] The inſtrument with which the hot coals are thrown up in kitchens.

Nim and Bardolph are ſworn brothers in filching; and in Calais they ſtole a *fireſhovel.* *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

Culinary utenſils and irons often feel the force of fire; as tongs, *fireſhovels*, prongs, and irons. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The neighbours are coming out with forks and *fireſhovels*, and ſpits, and other domeſtick weapons. *Dryd. Span. Fryar.*

FI'RESTONE. *n. ſ.* [*fire* and *ſtone.*]

The *fireſtone*, or pyrites, is a compound metallick foſſil, compoſed of vitriol, ſulphur, and an unmetallick earth, but in very different proportions in the ſeveral maſſes. The moſt common ſort, which is uſed in medicine, is a greeniſh ſhapeleſs kind found in our clay-pits, out of which the green vitriol or copperas is procured. It has its name of pyrites, or *fireſtone*, from its giving fire on being ſtruck againſt a ſteel much more freely than a flint will do; and all the ſparks burn a longer time, and grow larger as they fall, the inflammable matter ſtruck from off the ſtone burning itſelf out before the ſpark becomes extinguiſhed. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

Fireſtone is a kind of ſtone called alſo Rygate ſtone, from the place whence it is chiefly brought, being very good for firehearths, ovens, and ſtoves. *Builder's Dict.*

Fireſtone, if broke ſmall, and laid on cold lands, muſt be of advantage. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

FI'REWOOD. *n. ſ.* [*fire* and *wood.*] Wood to burn; fewel.

FI'RING. *n. ſ.* [from *fire.*] Fewel.

They burn the cakes, *firing* being there ſcarce. *Mortimer.*

To FIRK. *v. a.* [from *ferio*, Latin.] To whip; to beat; to correct; to chaſtiſe.

Beſides, it is not only foppiſh,
But vile, idolatrous and popiſh,
For one man out of his own ſkin
To *firk* and whip another's ſin. *Hudibras, p.* ii. *can.* 2.

FI'RKIN. *n. ſ.* [from ꝼeoꝼeꝼ, Saxon, the fourth part of a veſſel.]

1. A veſſel containing nine gallons.

Strutt's ſervants get ſuch a haunt about that ſhop, that it will coſt us many a *firkin* of ſtrong beer to bring them back again. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

2. A ſmall veſſel.

You heard of that wonder of the lightning and thunder,
Which made the lye ſo much the louder;
Now liſt to another, that miracle's brother,
Which was done with a *firkin* of powder. *Denham.*

FIRM. *adj.* [*firmus*, Latin.]

1. Strong; not eaſily pierced or ſhaken; hard, oppoſed to ſoft.

The flakes of his fleſh are joined together: they are *firm* in themſelves, and they cannot be moved. *Job* xli. 23.

Love's artillery then checks
The breaſtworks of the *firmeſt* ſex. *Cleaveland.*

There is nothing to be left void in a *firm* building; even the cavities ought to be filled with rubbiſh. *Dryden.*

That body, whoſe parts are moſt *firm* in themſelves, and are by their peculiar ſhapes capable of the greateſt contacts, is the moſt *firm*; and that which has parts very ſmall, and capable of the leaſt contact, will be moſt ſoft. *Woodward.*

2. Conſtant; ſteady; reſolute; fixed; unſhaken.

We hold *firm* to the works of God, and to the ſenſe which is God's lamp. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

He ſtraight obeys;
And *firm* believes. *Milt. Paradiſe Loſt.*

The great encouragement is the aſſurance of a future reward, the *firm* perſuaſion whereof is enough to raiſe us above any thing in this world. *Tillotſon, Sermon* 6.

The man that's reſolute and juſt,
Firm to his principles and truſt,
Nor hopes nor fears can blind. *Walſh.*

To FIRM. *v. a.* [*firmo*, Latin.]

1. To ſettle; to confirm; to eſtabliſh; to fix.

He declared the death of the emperor; which after they had ſeen to be true, they by another ſecret and ſpeedy meſſenger advertiſed Solyman again thereof, *firming* thoſe letters with all their hands and ſeals. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

'Tis ratify'd above by every god,
And Jove has *firm'd* it with an awful nod. *Dryd. Albion.*

The pow'rs, ſaid he,
To you, and your's, and mine, propitious be,
And *firm* our purpoſe with their augury. *Dryden's Æn.*

Oh thou, who free'ſt me from my doubtful ſtate,
Long loſt and wilder'd in the maze of fate!
Be preſent ſtill: oh goddeſs, in our aid
Proceed, and *firm* thoſe omens thou haſt made. *Pope's Stat.*

2. To fix without wandering.

He on his card and compaſs *firms* his eye,
The maſters of his long experiment. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

FI'RMAMENT. *n. ſ.* [*firmamentum*, Latin.] The ſky; the heavens.

Even to the heavens their ſhouting ſhrill
Doth reach, and all the *firmament* doth fill. *Spenſer.*

I am conſtant as the northern ſtar,
Of whoſe true, fixt, and reſting quality,
There is no fellow in the *firmament.* *Shakeſp. Jul. Cæſar.*

The Almighty, whoſe hieroglyphical characters are the unnumbered ſtars, ſun and moon, written on theſe large volumes of the *firmament.* *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

The *firmament* expanſe of liquid, pure,
Tranſparent, elemental air, diffus'd
In circuit to the uttermoſt convex
Of this great round. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vii.

The ſteeds climb up the firſt aſcent with pain;
And when the middle *firmament* they gain,
If downward from the heavens my head I bow,
And ſee the earth and ocean hang below,
Ev'n I am ſeiz'd with horror. *Addiſon's Ovid's Metamorph.*

What an immenſurable ſpace is the *firmament*, wherein a great number of ſtars, leſſer and leſſer, and conſequently farther and farther off, are ſeen with our naked eye, and many more diſcovered with our glaſſes! *Derham's Aſtro-Theology.*

FIRMAME'NTAL. *adj.* [from *firmament.*] Celeſtial; of the upper regions.

An hollow cryſtal pyramid he takes,
In *firmamental* waters dipt above. *Dryden's Ann. Mirab.*

FI'RMLY. *adv.* [from *firm.*]

1. Strongly; impenetrably; immoveably.

Thou ſhalt come of force,
Though thou art *firmlier* faſten'd than a rock. *Milt. Agoniſt.*

How very hard particles, which touch only in a few points, can ſtick together ſo *firmly*, without ſomething which cauſes them to be attracted towards one another, is difficult to conceive. *Newton's Opt.*

2. Steadily; conſtantly.

Himſelf to be the man the fates require;
I *firmly* judge, and what I judge deſire. *Dryden's Æn. b.* vii.

The common people of Lucca are *firmly* perſuaded, that one Lucqueſe can beat five Florentines. *Addiſon on Italy.*

FI'RMNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *firm.*]

1. Stability; hardneſs; compactneſs; ſolidity.

It would become by degrees of greater conſiſtency and *firmneſs*, ſo as to reſemble an habitable earth. *Burnet.*

2. Durability.

Both the eaſineſs and *firmneſs* of union might be conjectured, for that both people are of the ſame language. *Hayw.*

3. Certainty; ſoundneſs.

In perſons already poſſeſſed with notions of religion, the underſtanding cannot be brought to change them, but by great examination of the truth and *firmneſs* of the one, and the flaws and weakneſs of the other. *South's Sermons.*

4. Steadineſs; conſtancy; reſolution.

That thou ſhould'ſt my *firmneſs* doubt
To God, or thee, becauſe we have a foe
May tempt us, I expected not to hear. *Milt. Paradiſe Loſt.*

Nor can th' Egyptian patriarch blame my muſe,
Which for his *firmneſs* does his heat excuſe. *Roſcommon.*

This armed Job with *firmneſs* and fortitude. *Atterbury.*

FIRST. *adj.* [ꝼyrſt, Saxon.]

1. The ordinal of one; that which is in order before any other.

Thy air,
Thou other gold-bound brow, is like the *firſt.*
—A third is like the former. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

In the ſix hundreth and *firſt* year, in the *firſt* month, the *firſt* day of the month, the waters were dried up from off the earth. *Gen.* viii. 13.

Arms and the man I ſing, the *firſt* who bore
His courſe to Latium from the Trojan ſhore. *Æn.*

2. Earlieſt in time.

The *firſt* covenant had alſo ordinances of divine ſervice. *Heb.* ix. 1.

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